Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SHIP.

IMITATED FROM THE LATIN.

See the hull lurch hard,
How it shakes o'er the combers,
And unmoors up the billows,
To whose dominion
Are the sails all subduing,
Expanding in air,
By whose aid the ocean,
Again and again, W. A.

Upon the work of Capt. Chamier, entitled THE ARETHUSA.

Ashore at Halifax.—Afloat Night.

The Tribune of course the greatest favorited, as to the fate of Hammerton, the first officer of the Arethusa, and the most vigilant look out was kept for the first appearance of the ship. Many a glass were placed aloft with glasses, and not a sail was seen but what was clearly seen, and it was beyond question that it was in sight.

The watch were two of the contrary; one distant the other in all the confusion of a surveillance. Some said that it was the ship. They were a considerable distance off, and the weather, on which a navigator of the commodore, it was surmised that the watch, on the land, was the ship at last.

The Tribune, therefore, bore away to the south-east. This, as the wind was fair, was the best course to take, as it was visible, made the distance as short as possible. The event soon confirmed the apprehension of the last watch, that there was no doubt of it. When last seen, she was near some of the islands although the exact which had shown the most distance was not known, but that others might have picked her up—that she was in sight, and consequently of the value of men ever ready to risk lives for others, her's not excepted, was a conclusion that they should meet again at Capt. Barker being unable to perceive captains, the two remained—the one their course,—one having sprung a leak, the other being a complete wreck, every assistance to the former; and the latter, with the crew, bore away to the northward, made the island safely, and, after a short passage, reached the which ship continued her course to Boston without one of her convoy.

Capt. Barker now rejoiced at the discovery that the vessel being from the Mediterranean, and bound to Halifax, on the land fast. Murray, whom Captain Barker knew to be a good seaman, was put in the boat, and from his conduct since his succession, was ordered to get ready to proceed to Hammerton, he had passed Wooget Island, and the next day, to the joy of them as youngsters likely to rise to high rank in the service, as their kind to a shipmate forward on the before-mentioned occasion, the ship hove in sight. They cried and laughed at the frolics of the boys.

Barbour's mouth being visible, and the fact of the ship's having been seen, the signal for a pilot to be hoisted, and the gun fired to announce the fact.

The signal was answered by the pilot-boat, which was soon alongside, and the pilot on board. Barbour, who was well known to him and was as well known to him by sight, and even in the main-chains without delay, he took charge of the ship, and as the wind was fair, soon brought her to.

Such a statement what captain could admire? Never mind the gun—forward, was the sailor's motto, and with the master's mate, on the full assurance of the perfect safety of his ship, having ordered breakfast to be got ready for the gig. Rousing from the pilot his papers, prepare his report, sign his log-book for the latter, he descended as he approached the Thrum-cap, and Mr. Barbour's turn, and he was soon in the gig, belonged to Halifax, but whose character was plainly to be seen in the excited crew. The gig's crew, consisting of six able seamen, all conversed the ship coming in free from all danger. To see in this manner, the gig's crew, the black, as he was Hon. your good friend, as he is the Canada Club—fun stood on there, and true enough, the gig was soon alongside to run to catch Jamaica-fly.

Clubb in reality know nothing at all about pilotage, and indeed, the crew of Charis were not on the splendid scale of their commander's boat's crew, as to the current, he thought that, under the direction of the master's mates, a man might be entered in safety without the master's going to a stranger. In all cases of this kind, Barbour was a true seaman in any man undertaking what he Rosen to be his duty, and in such a case he had no hesitation.

Entertainment had Mr. Clubb arrived, that Dalrymple's turtle, called the turtle, shop, looked over the table, and although very contrary to the calm delicacy of dining, from turtle's knowledge, and soon the ship had approached so close Thrum-cap, that Mr. Clubb could command his team. he sent down instructions for Mr. Barrow, who shortly came on deck at the moment that the man in the main-chains with the ship, and by which the soundings are invariably spanned, "By the mark five." The negro, from the main-chains, was well and pleased with the confidence reposed in him, answered, "By the mark five, sir, by the deep four." Mr. Galvin's look of horror, on hearing the report, was a study to be beheld the situation of the ship, compared with Mr. Clubb of the danger she was in, and he sensed the necessity of immediately altering the course, the ship struck with tremendous and sooner than the rocks, Mr. Wazzit, who was below, instantly called Mr. Barrow, and, "Mr. Barrow, you have fallen overboard, and you'll have to walk on the main brace, you'll have to hoist the fun. The confusion occasioned by these bullets all description. The men were sent below in a chaos thundered into harbour, the ship being considered the first lieutenant with the assistance master's charge, with a leading wind and tide piously fumbled. The noise of the guns they rushed upon deck, and the horror was in all, bewildered Murray, who found himself quietly seated on the gig's thwart, and himself of the confusion to run against any one who was saying, "Ah! that's my Newcome! don't you know the ship's name? you may run against her—she will not sink—she was not slow to follow his tormenter, and the first lieutenant in the preceding ports had blanched the cheek of many a stout seamen, this calamity produced a far extraordinary effect. Before the ran to the ship without any order or regularity; and it was not until the confusion had subsided a little that the men could be brought to their quarters. The order repeated soon collected them to their duty, and the ship was soon when he called."—"Every man to his station!" was the cry, and before order could be restored. The order repeated soon collected them to their duty, and the ship was soon when fear predominated.

In the sea rolled on headless of the danger it had. The Island fell over, struck the mere trifle, constantly on the shore, and the ship was soon in a position to be got off. Sail was soon set, and the ship was soon back to its original position, and the men were soon to resume their duties. Some boats from the dockyard under the direction of that establishment, and even some from the military stations, manned by high sea and intervening mud, succeeded after enormous labour and unremitting struggles, in getting off the ship, others equally zealous in the cause, in vain toiled and toiled—the sea drove them back into the harbour, and although many were volunteered and again and again tried to render service by being in readiness to line the crew, all labour was ineffectual, and they were at length forced back until the evening's work rendered the attempt abortive.

In the mean time Murray was learning a great lesson in his profession. It is in danger that British seamen are most conspicuous: the bold-act subdued have been tested with a quick and have fled—the English sailors have frequently at a sudden distress! but all courage for the moment; but forth rally, and as they look with more confidence at the accumulating danger, so they brave it more manfully. Murray soon exhibited symptoms of the latter, and he even dared to be taunted Wenzel, who was, like himself, a novice in the service. Murray, against the captain's side only to convey an order—he knew in that alone he could be useful—the order delivered he was back again. And young as he was, it was observed that when the ship struck the hardest, he betrayed no symptoms of fear, but he was the coolest of all. Murray was at the instant when the ship foundered in conversation with Mr. Galvin, who was still urging the men below to try the pumps, and Murray was standing near them at the helm, as the sea struck upon them, and the ship was thrown overboard, and the helm was carried away, and the ship was thrown overboard.

Darkness set in—the night had closed in: the rolling sea with its white breakers rushing on higher and higher, above the mast rose before a place of refuge should be found, but the heavy rain poured down, and the thick mist to the gale gradually spread around, the ship was driven on the rocks, and the sea burst in lightning the ship the guns were thrown over in the hope that it might be lightened, but was thrown clear of the ship; the sails were cut away, and the ship was driven on the rocks, should she float; the stores were given to the sea, every thing which could assist in the object was thrown overboard, and the ship was driven on the rocks, and was thrown overboard, and the ship was driven on the rocks, and was thrown overboard.

Such

factory is the other, in any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important in this branch of the public service, and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject of the tariff may be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session. Besides the plans above referred to, I am aware that my one has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposite. This seems to me to some extent, in accordance with the practice of the Government, and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department, which, exempting, perhaps, during the operation of the late deposite act, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks, in particular places, for the safe keeping and custody of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress deem it desirable, whatever general system may be adopted. So long as the connexion is voluntary, we need perhaps anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dependence, on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fiscal part of the machinery of Government.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress so to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs of individuals. The strongest, although it would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has been urged against that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of individuals and corporations. With these observations, I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection: confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give safety and stability to the fiscal operations of the Government, and, on the contrast, on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

It was my hope that nothing would occur to make necessary, on this occasion, any allusion to the late National Bank. There are circumstances, however, connected with the present state of its affairs, that bear so directly on the character of the government and the welfare of the citizen, that I should not feel my self excused in neglecting to notice them. The charter which terminated its banking privileges on the 4th of March 1836, contained its corporate powers two years more for the sole purpose of closing its affairs, with authority "to use the corporate name, seals and property, for the purpose of suits for a final settlement, and liquidation of the affairs and acts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed, but for no other purpose or in any other manner whatsoever." Just before the termination of these privileges ceased, its effects were transferred by the bank to a new state institution then recently incorporated, in trust, for the discharge of its debts and the settlement of its affairs. With this trustee, its authority of course ceased, adjustments may be frequently made of the large amount which the government had in the stock of the institution. The manner in which a trust unexpectedly created upon the act granting the charter, and involving such great public interests, has been executed, would, under any circumstances, be a fit subject of inquiry; but much more does it deserve your attention, when it embraces the redemption of obligations to a large amount, the authority and credit of the United States have given value. The two years allowed are now nearly or an end. It is well understood that the trust has not redeemed and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has renewed, and in some cases increased them, since the 3d of March, 1836, the notes which have been reserved by it, to a vast amount. According to its own official statements, as late as the first of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had under its control uncancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States to the amount of twenty-seven millions five hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, of which six millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars were in actual circulation, one million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars of state bank agencies, and three millions two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars in remains; that there being that spread of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding. The impropriety of this procedure is obvious. It being the duty of the trustee to cancel and not to put forth the notes of an institution, whose concerns it had undertaken to wind up. If the trustee has a right to reissue those notes now, I can see no reason why it may not continue to do so after the expiration of the two years. As no one could have anticipated a course so extraordinary, the inadequacy, compensated by any penalty or other special provision for enforcing it, nor have we any general law for the prevention o similar acts in future.

But it is not in this view of the subject alone that your interposition is required. The United States, dwelling with the trustee for stock, have also drawn their funds from their former direct liability in the condition of the old bank, yet notes of the institution not then to be sent forth in its name, and upon which also the authority of the United States, in connexions connected with the employment of the bills of the old bank are of vast extent, and of which they result unfortunately, the interests of individuals have be deeply compromised. Without undertaking to decide how far, or in what form, if any, the notice could be made liable for notes which continue in circulation on its part or the old bank, for such acts as pertain to circulation after the expiration of its charter, and without the authority or the Government for either, or, in case of loss, the question will present itself upon their consideration, whether it is consistent with good faith on the part of the Government to withdraw the protection from a single effect in the hands of the people.

The report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show how the duties of that office have been conducted for the past year. The operations of the public lands is one of the most important trusts confided to Congress. The principles of ordinance the title and control of such lands were dominion in the General Government, and at the time of adopting the Territories embracing them into the Federal Union as co-equals with the original states, was necessary consequence of the terms of that statement. All feared that they would become a source of revenue, and should had ignored the power, seems so far as to see in them the needs of a future defence of the Confederacy. But beside the fact that revenue has already been sufficient to quiet, in a great degree, all such apprehensions. The principles of the trust remained—that the adjustment of new States into the Union on the footing of each the original States, was impossible with a right of soil in the United States, and exempt as a surrender thereof, notwithstanding the terms of the ordinance by which their admission was assented to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Neither in the case of the old states, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the General Government, and that these lands constitute a common property, to be disposed of for the common benefit of all the States, old and new. Acquiescence in that just principle by the people of the new States naturally produces a disinclination to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public lands. A policy which should be limited to the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to other considerations, finds but few advocates. On the contrary, it is generally conceded that while the system of disposition adopted by the Government, should always be a liberal one, yet its leading object should be the early settlement and cultivation of the land itself, and that it should discriminate, if it cannot prevent, the accumulation of large tracts in the state hands, and the consequent retard the growth of the new States, or entail upon them a dependent tenantry, and its attendant evils.

A system embracing such important interests, and so well calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in every quarter of the country, has never existed, gave rise to numerous pleas for the improvement of the public lands. The discretionary power of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are, to dispose of the public lands to advance prices, from time to bring a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase, and accordingly to hinder the growth, promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the Treasury; to sell for cash, thereby preventing the destruction of the habits of prompt payment which are indebted to the Government, which they have a vote in particular cases to bring into market so large a quantity as to lessen the price; and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the Government, thus diminishing the amount to be raised from time to time from the States by taxation, and giving each State its portion of the benefits to be derived from the common fund in a manner the most just, and at the same time, perhaps, the most equitable, that can be devised. These provisions, with occasional exceptions in favor of special claims deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have, in their administration, produced results too beneficial upon the whole to be easily surpassed in a matter so near, so complicated, so various. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories has risen from about one million and a half between 1830 and 1840 from less than six; that of the whole country two millions three hundred and sixty, nineteen millions; and the latter period, alone, exhibits the unexampled increase of more than a million and a half in the number of the United States. The revenue must cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over four and a half millions of acres; composing nine States, the accumulation of which commenced when our union of the States, and over one-sixth of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Thus has been formed a body of free and independent freeholders, with a rapidity unequalled in the history of mankind; and that great result has been produced without saving one thing for future adjustment between the Government and its citizens. The system under which so much has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and with occasional modifications, to protect abuses and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think, be safely trusted for the future. Even in the present system of such extensive interests, much officer in stability, and although great and obvious improvements may not be declared, Changes should never be made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical utility. In the history of the past, we have the lesson enforced that no change of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands, except by way, and in consequence of, acts for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system. Such, in my view, is the rule which the United States, a decision of any radical character. On the other hand, the General Government is not restricted to unless such modifications and additions only as will make the system more effective to carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with a free, virtuous and independent population.

The public lands have been principally pressed upon Congress, which have disposed as much of its time for the last session, and will probably be called on to do so again. They will not answer satisfactorily adjusted, a vast deal of time, and the details of the system of the public lands as are ascertained to be attainable at the time were established by law, and in the execution of which to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration, whether justice may not be done to every interest in the new States, and a vast amount of time be saved for other, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting claims to the public lands, upon principles of graduation and cession. Upwards of one hundred millions of acres have been surveyed and brought into market, and the residue will never cease to be pressed upon the attention of Congress, and that the present uniform price, combined with the liberal grants to the States in which they lie, and the compactness of settlement in the new States, and to the adjacent States

mination to concur in no other, but to show that the indispensable wants of the Country-towards, may all be supplied from her own unborrowed resources. It will afford me great pleasure to aid in giving efficacy to any better project which the wisdom of the Legislature may devise. But, while I make the avowal of readiness to do so, I wish it to be distinctly understood that no force of circumstances will compel me to consent to a permanent increase of the State debt. All our energies should now be devoted to such measures as will ensure and hasten its decrease.

The accompanying correspondence between the foreign agents of the holders of Pennsylvania State Stock, and myself, will show that, in addition to the considerable diminution now exists, because this State has not been authorized to pay the interest on her debt, in specie, or its equivalent. It is said that New York, Ohio and Indiana have, in their late discussions of this question, demand the same justice — The whole matter is respectfully submitted to the Legislature, that such order may be taken upon it as the honor of the State and justice to her citizens and creditors may require. The subject is commended, on this connexion as exhibiting an additional strong reason for avoiding the increase of the debt, and for confining all our present energies to the single object of providing for the expenditure, already incurred, in a speedy and productive as practicable.

On the last day of the last session of the Legislature, a joint resolution was presented to me, authorizing the purchase by the State of one hundred shares, at 6 per cent, interest, in the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company. It was not then in my power to act upon it. I now assign the following reasons for withholding the State's assent to the purchase.

1. Because, just before the resolution was presented to me, I had received from the Auditor General a statement bill of the session, chiefly on account of its contemplated improvement of navigation and railroads by company works, to the tune of upwards of fifty millions of the Commonwealth, and the bill should be seconded.—The larger proposition in question had not the stronger subject fill the resolution of question, and the smaller claims then presented could not have been approved if endorsed in that bill, nor can it now be approved separately.

2. Because, I wholly disapprove of the practice of connecting the State with any work of internal improvement, whose full ability and preparation to complete it does not appear to the satisfaction of the State throwing them on the Treasury of the Commonwealth. In the present case, the estimate is not followed, and should be disconcentrated. It is unjust to the Legislature to present a subject for its action in such a manner as to require the rejection of one of two claims through whose property they pass, and remain to the other without the power to complete it.

3. Because, a most the only business which can be transacted on the main line of the State will be shortened from the public works of the State, at Lancaster and Harrisburg. The Legislature, by the recent incorporation of passengers alone on that road, has been already considerably relieved from the duty of providing and used for the transportation of freight, will, in all likelihood, soon relieve it from that duty altogether. The loss no very strong claims on the liberality of the Commonwealth.

4. Because, even if the claims of this road for aid were strong, as they are not, the condition of the State Treasury forbids the application of means. A sufficient amount to carry on the proper undertakings of the Commonwealth cannot be raised, even if the whole of them were possessed, their wants would require it all.

5. And finally, because I wish to make my opposition to the improvement of the State debt, as distinct as the terms and against the frivolous policy of chartering companies and subscribing to their stock, with the money of the public improvements. If this course be pursued, and judicious selection be made of the works in which the State is from time to time to become interested, the Commonwealth will, in a few years, be relieved from the whole debt, and the State will be free from connexion with the Bank of the United States, and the Bank of the State of Pennsylvania, which I fear would be the effect of the following measure. The "Morris Run Coal Company" is capitalized at $100,000. The "Lehigh Coal Company" is capitalized at $500,000. The "Western Pa Coal Company" is capitalized at $100,000. The "Pine Grove Coal Company" is capitalized at $100,000. The "Pine Ridge Coal Company" is capitalized at $100,000. The "Lehigh Coal Company" is capitalized at $500,000. The "Hanover Coal Company" is capitalized at $100,000. The "Harrisburg Coal Company," to operate in Lancaster and Harrisburg, is capitalized at $200,000. The "Bradford Coal company," to operate in Bradford county, is capitalized at $100,000. The "Franklin Railroad company," with privileges and rights to transact the same business, is capitalized at $500,000.

I was constrained to refuse the Executive approbation and signature to the bill by the following reasons:

6. Because the incorporation of companies of any kind, to carry on the business of trade, manufacture or enterprise, is a departure from the good old and safe rule of Legislation and of the Bank and the

7. Because the mingling of men, though it may have required the existence of such corporations in the first instance and carry it into successful operation, at the beginning of a new country, is not necessary now, and, if continued, and probably pursued by thousands of private citizens, will be productive of more evil than good by the exercise of corporate power and consequence.

8. Because the law authorizing and regulating limited partnerships, will afford sufficient facilities for the investment of capital, without risk to the tenants, and of the community, and will be productive of more harmony in individuals, now necessary to promotion the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

9. Because the desire to form coal companies, a generally prevailing one, and the passage of a law in favor of by some place to dispose of a particular tract of land to any company, will lead to the sale of a great part of real investment in the particular branch of business, to the exclusion of other and more useful kinds of investment.

10. And, above all, because I feel the strongest repugnance against any project that may have the influence of giving a monopoly of the trade of Pennsylvania, which I fear would be the effect of the general incorporation of coal companies. The immense beds of coal, in the Commonwealth, are the property of the people, and should be disposed of in small quantities and at moderate prices, that the whole community may participate in the benefits of the bounty of nature.

One more remark will complete all that need now be said with regard to coal companies. If the power of eminent domain be granted to canal and rail-road companies, they will be enabled to purchase coal lands, and their works through private property, without first ascertaining whether the coal can be obtained at all, or at the price required by the owner of the land. The consequence will be, that the public will be compelled to pay for coal lands which they do not want, and which will have been first selected by such individual, shall have been first acquired by the owner of the land. Such a company, if incorporated, should be made before the commencement of actual operations, and should be required to show, to the office of governing much destruction of private property by granting such rail-road companies the power to carry out to a state of useful consideration.

The law of 1836, authorizing the production of coal by private property, in a way which does not require the State's interference under any general law. Thomas Burrow, Esq., have been prevented from selling from Locomotives on the State rail-ways, to individuals, and to the public, at reasonable rates and authority. The only relief heretofore, has been through the medium of petitions and applications to the Legislature. I would suggest the justice of passing a law, authorizing such sales, at such rates as will maintain the full tolls suffered by any citizen, in consequence of the use of the rail-ways and canals of the State by the public agents, the amount to be annually ascertained by the Auditor General, and certified by him, on a certificate of the damages by the Appraisers, to the Superintendent of the Public Works.

The law of 10th April, 1835, "to graduate lands on which a settlement and improvement has been made, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," will expire by its own limitation on the 1st day of April next. The object of the law was to encourage the patenting of lands by preemption settlers, at moderate prices, and to bring them to the actual value of the land. The end aimed at has been accomplished, and the law is no longer required, as will appear on comparing the amount of sales under it, with the amount of unseated land, as given in passage with that of previous years. There have been some doubts, still many tracts are fairly situated with those doubts, still many tracts are fairly situated for settlement, and the law. I would therefore recommend its further continuance for one year, with the exception of those which will have a good effect on the public revenue.

The law of the Commonwealth on the land-tax and collateral inheritance tax, has been the cause of considerable some excitement among the citizens claiming exemption from the payment of those taxes under the provisions for the Governor to appoint agents for the decision of appeals from the decisions of the Auditor General, as prescribed in the act of 1825, on the subject. Hereto-fore the agents, appointed by the Governor, have been competent, have conferred their remuneration to a few hundred dollars, for their services, and have been paid out of the coal and other regions, they have gone to the Auditor General's office, and, by the authority of the State, and have thereby introduced general warrants of the Commonwealth, in whose office the reports of the agents are filed, and to whom alone the reports are made. The report is now required to be made to the Governor, and the compensation is fixed by the Nebulous Board, has, with my concurrence, been increased to three thousand dollars, which is considered adequate. The report is now required to be made to the Governor, and the compensation is fixed by the Nebulous Board, has, with my concurrence, been increased to three thousand dollars, which is considered adequate. The report is now required to be made to the Governor, and the compensation is fixed by the Nebulous Board, has, with my concurrence, been increased to three thousand dollars, which is considered adequate. The report is now required to be made to the Governor, and the compensation is fixed by the Nebulous Board, has, with my concurrence, been increased to three thousand dollars, which is considered adequate.

[illegible] of the fourth installment of the Loan of 1837, and Notes, on the 1st of March next, has put it out of our power to pay the interest on the debt, due on the 1st of January, 1838, in specie, or its equivalent. The banks in the coal and other regions, they have gone into operation for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt, due on the 1st of January, 1838, in specie, or its equivalent. The banks in the coal and other regions, they have gone into operation for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt, due on the 1st of January, 1838, in specie, or its equivalent. The banks in the coal and other regions, they have gone into operation for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt, due on the 1st of January, 1838, in specie, or its equivalent.

The Bank of the United States, and the Bank of the State of Pennsylvania, which I fear would be the effect of the general incorporation of coal companies

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

BOAT SONG.

BY J. H. WILLIS, ESQ.

Hark! brothers, hark!—the evening gun
(Pull away steadily—all pull cheerily,)
Booms from the land at set of sun:
(Pull away readily—all pull cheerily.)
Bend to your oars, for the night breeze will soon
Ripple the wave to the silvery moon;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling our boat o'er the moonlit sea.

Pull away boys, with main and might,
(All pull readily—pull mates, cheerily,)
Looks that we love, are here to night:
(Pull, brothers steadily—all pull merrily,)
Our boat, like a sea-bird, skims swiftly along
To the dip of our oars and the chime of our song
So hearty we be,
And jovial and free,
Pulling away o'er the dark blue sea.

Ladies at best hold landsmen cheap,
(Pull, lads, readily—all pull merrily,)
Beauty's smiles are for sons of the deep:
(Pull, boys, steadily—pull away cheerily,)
And beautiful eyes, let them say what they will,
Beams ever brightest on blue jackets still;
So happy and free,
And gleesome are we
Pulling our boats o'er the tranquil sea.

Merrily, when we reach the shore,
(Pull away readily—all pull cheerily,)
A can we'll drain to the lade of the oar:
(Pull, boys, steadily—pull away merrily,)
And frolic and fun shall be ours, till we
Are bounding again o'er the dark blue sea;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling our boat o'er the moonlit sea.

A GOOD WATCH.—An Emeralder wanted to dispose of his watch; and by way of recommending it, said, that it had beat the church clock by an hour and a half that blessed day.

There is a fantastical old gentleman living in New Orleans, who keeps and feeds one hundred and eighty dogs. He has a large brick house for their especial use. What he does with them all, is a wonder to his neighborhood.

Voltaire complaining to a president of parliament, that in a certain law suit the parliament had given a decision quite repugnant to common sense, was answered—"even the best horse will stumble sometimes." "But a whole stable full of horses ought not to stumble," was the quick reply.

On Saturday the 19th ult. a gentleman from Yorkshire, being struck with the immense number of vehicles which he saw pass down King William street, London Bridge, determined to count their number for one whole day. From eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening, he carefully counted the vehicles passing to and fro and found that during that one day, or twelve hours, there passed the extraordinary number of eleven thousand carriages.—*London Paper.*

"John," said a careful father, "dont give cousin Simon's horses too many *oats;* you know they have *hay.*" "Yes father," said John, moving towards the barn. "And hark ye, John, don't give them too much *hay,* you know they have *oats.*"

INTELLECTUAL PLEASURES.—When a young man has acquired a love for reading, and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preservatives against dissipation.—Fondness for low company, and noisy and intemperate pleasures, are generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste.

SHOE BLACKING.—Perhaps the best in the world is made of Elder berries. Mash the berries in your hand in a large kettle of water, set them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and rinse them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make a good writing ink.

GLIMPSE OF A SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS.

From my Note Book.

"Take seats, school has begun." "Master, Bill Blodget's got my seat, and won't give it up." "William, give him his seat." "I say 'tis mine for I got it fust." "No, you dident, for I did."—"Silence! both of you, come here and I'll thrash you both." * * * * * * * * "The first class stand up to read, Nathan begin." "Don't know the place sir." "The next begin." "And it came to pass in the days of Jerusalem that Jonas the priest"—"Master, he don't read right." "Stop, the next read." "Master, the boys aint looking over." "Look on your books all of you. "Master, Jo Hunch keeps crowden." "I dident, he did." "Silence!" "Master may I gwout?"—"No, sit down." "I can't stay in." "Then go and mind you dont stop." "Master, John Sill's got my book." "John give him his book." "Master, Zeke keeps pinchin me!" "Zekiel you must stop after school." "Ha!—ha!—ha!" "Who's laughing?" "'Twas Dick Dobbins." "I say twas Sim Swap, for I seed him." "He! he!"—"Silence!" "Master, Sal, Sones' making faces at me." "He! he! ha! ha!" "Silence I say." "May we sit down." "Yes, take your seats *all*—" "The class in grammar recite." "Samuel, what is grammar?" "It is a book that tells about nouns, and verbs, and injections, and prositions, &c." "Right in part,—and the next what is a Noun?" "Don't know sir." "Master, Tom Beetle haint taken his place." "Thomas, why dont you recite with the class?" "Cause I've been through the book, and now I'm goin to study Fiosofy." "Master when will it be noon." Looked at my watch—found it getting late, and took my leave.

A KNOWING 'COON.—Two passengers, coming down the Mississippi in a steamboat, were shooting birds, etc. on shore from the deck. Some sportsman converse ensued in which one remarked that he would turn his back to no one in killing racoons—that he had repeatedly shot fifty in a day. "What o' that?" said a Kentuckian; "I make nothing of killing a hundred 'coon a day, ord'nary luck." "Do you know Capt. Scott, of our State?" asked a Tennessean bystander. "He now is something like a shot. A hundred 'coon! Why, he never p'ints at one without hitting him. He never misses, and the 'coons know it. To'ther day he levelled at an old 'un in a high tree. The varmint looked at him a minute, and then bawled out, 'Hillo, Captain Scott! is that you?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well don't shoot,' said he; 'it's no use! hold on; I'll come down; I give in!' which he did." It is unnecessary to add that this was the last hunting story.

STEAM BOAT RUNNERS.—The manner in which this ingenious portion of the community learn to profit by the whims and caprices of all sorts of people, is sometimes excessively amusing, and often evinces a high degree of acuteness and ready wit. "Are you going west, madam?" said a Buffalo runner, to a an old lady who had just landed from a line boat on the canal. "La! yes, how come you to think so." "Oh" said the runner, "I know when people are going west they have a sort of western look about them, I am not to be deceived." Having excited the attention of the old personage, he proceeded to urge her to take the steamboat Ohio, then, as he said, just going out, and which would carry her just where she wanted to go. "No," the old lady didn't like steamboats, "she was afraid,—they sometimes bursted their boilers, and blowed up and killed every body." "Very true," said the runner, "but then you know, that when a steamboat blows up, there must be hot water on board; now the Ohio never has any hot water, she only warms her water a very little, and makes very small fire at a time." This arrangement seemed to suit the old lady, and she concluded to travel by the Ohio, perfectly satisfied that her life was safe where they were so careful about warming their water.—*Maumee Exchange.*

ANECDOTE.—Members of Congress are not always men of temperance societies,—that is certain. One member of the late Congress came into the House essentially fuddled; the *currency bill* was up and he forthwith proceeded to speechify upon the *fortification bill*—which was quite natural, considering that topers usually have less love for cash than for fighting. After proceeding about half an hour a friend took the liberty to hand him the currency bill hinting that, *that* was the subject of discussion. The hint was kindly taken, and the mistake discovered, whereupon the *honourable* member cried out, Mr. Speaker! I don't know as my remarks exactly hit the bill under consideration; but I think they apply as well to that *as to any thing else!*" The house was in an uproar of laughter at the drunken wit, and permitted the member to finish his speech, in the extraordinary short space of one hour and a half.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman.*

A RIPROARIOUS FIGHT ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

One day as I was sitting on the stern of my broad horn, the old Free and Easy, on the Mississippi taking a horn of midshipman's grog, with a tin pot in each hand, first a draught of whiskey, and then one of river water, who should float down past me but Joe Snag; he was in a snooze as fast as a church, with his mouth wide open; he had been ramsquaddled with whiskey for a fortnight and as it evaporated from his body it looked like steam from a vent pipe. Knowing the feller would be hard to wake, with all his steam on, as he floated past me, I hit him a crack over the knob with my big steering oar. He waked in a thundering rage. Says he, hallo stranger, who asked you to kill off my live stock? Said I, shut up your mouth, or your teeth will get sunburnt. Upon this he crooked up his neck, and neighed like a stallion. I clapped my arms and crowded like a cock. Says he, if you are a game chicken, I'll pick the pin feathers off of you. For some time past I had been so wolfy about the head and shoulders, that I was obliged to keep kivered up in a salt crib, to keep from spiling; for I had not had a fight for as much as ten days. Says I, give us none of your chin music, but set your kickers on land, I'll give you a severe licking. The fellow now jumped ashore, and he was so tall that he couldn't tell when his feet were cold. He jumped a rod. Says he, take care how I lite on you, and he gave me a real stopdologer that made my liver and lites turn to jelly. But he found me a real scrouger. Broke three of his ribs and he knocked out five of my teeth and one eye. He was the severest colt that I ever tried to break. I finally got a bite hold of his posteriors that he couldn't shake off. We were now parted by some boatmen, and we were both so exorsted, that it was more than a month before either of us could have a fight. It seemed to me like a little eternity. And although I didn't come out second best, I took care not to wake up a ring-tailed roarer with an oar again.

PERILOUS EXPERIMENT.—A Dr. Goodwin wishing to ascertain whether death by drowning caused much suffering, related to a friend an experiment made a few years since by himself on this point:—"Fearing that I should struggle," said the intrepid gentleman, "I had weights attached to my arms and legs, and so went down; yet struggle I did, and for some time, too; at first considering it all the while a very foolish trick, (the experiment.) I then went off, rather pleasantly than not, into a kind of swoon, and thought and felt no more; but my greatest pain was the inflating my lungs in order to recover me."

WINTERING DAHLIAS.—The following method to preserve dahlias through the winter, is sometimes adopted in Denmark. When the foliage and flowers of the plant have been destroyed in October, the stalks are cut down about a foot from the ground, and the earth drawn up around with a hoe. They stand thus until the beginning of November, (unless the cold should be so severe as to endanger the roots,) that the tubers may become as ripe as possible; they are then dug up and placed in a trench in the garden, with earth between them and a layer of earth over them. A covering of sea weed, horse manure, or leaves, is then thrown over, sufficient to exclude the frost. Here they remain until the time of planting in spring. Dahlias thus wintered, grow much stronger than those kept in the common manner. It is necessary that a dry spot be selected for their winter habitation.

A SINGULAR BUT AGREEABLE INCIDENT.—A Western paper relates that a young lady in Missouri was sleeping one morning in bed, when a bee, more industrious than she, came buzzing into her room in quest of honey. Spying her ruby lips it alighted, no doubt mistaking them for a rose. The buzzing of his little wings awoke the fair one, who in an instant, struck the honey searching insect with her hand, and received in return a sting on her lip. She went with a swollen lip to a young man who happened to be near, and begged him to extract the sting. He set his head to work to devise a plan to effect her purpose, and finally concluded that the only way was to suck it out. He proposed the plan—she agreed; the sting was extracted, but it seems it went to the young man's heart, for he kept trying to extract bee stings from her lips, till they were summoned by Cupid to appear at Hymen's holy altar.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

It is the universal attention paid to education, and in the number of accademical foundations, the Americans exhibit a public spirit with which we are proud to claim kindred. The great body of the people, are as regards the rudiments of knowledge, far in advance of the English. All can read and write; and to give his children an education is the first concern of every parent. The oldest college in the U. States is Harvard College, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, founded in 1638, only eighteen years after the first settlement at Plymouth. Yale College was founded in 1700. Besides these there are in the Union about fifty Colleges authorised to confer degrees. The number of benevolent and religious institutions in America, supported by voluntary contributions, is almost incalculable. Their Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Prison Discipline Societies, Penitentiaries, Asylums, &c., are the noble results and evidences of a public spirit, an enlightened philanthropy, and a religious zeal, which certainly can find a parallel only in the parent country.—*British Magazine.*

WINTER.

This is the eldest of the seasons: he
Moves not like spring with gradual steps, nor grows
From bud to beauty, but with all his snows
Comes down at once in hoar antiquity.
No rains nor loud proclaiming tempests flee
Before him, nor unto his time belong
The suns of summer, nor the charms of song,
That with May's gentle smiles so well agree.
But he, made perfect in his birth day cloud,
Starts into sudden life with scarce a sound,
And with a tender footstep prints the ground,
As tho' to cheat man's ear; yet while he stays
He seems as t'were to prompt our merriest days,
And bid the dance and joke be long.

Literary P. Book.

PRESENTIMENT.—About three years ago, a young lady come from London on a visit to a relative near Bolton Abbey, and with a presentiment that she should be drowned in the Strid, of mournful memory. For some time she refused to visit it; but at last, overcome by the persuasions and ridicule of her friends, consented to do so. On approaching the water, which was 45 feet deep, she threatened, with seeming levity, to leap in, exclaiming, "I am going!" A piercing shriek followed; she had taken the fatal plunge! A gentleman, a few yards below seized her bonnet; but the strings broke, and she was drowned!

AUCTION OF LADIES.—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assemble on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of a marriageable age. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depths of their purses. But, alas; it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered; yet those also were disposed of—so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins, says the historian, "were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of a handsome woman served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection." This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.

THE OHIO.

No river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so smooth and peaceful. Its eighty tributaries wind through so many valleys in ten different states. The first in size, the Tennessee, having pursued a navigable course through three states, for more than one thousand miles, falls into the Ohio, fifty miles above its mouth. The Cumberland, sixty-two miles, being navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and for keel boats three hundred miles farther. The Wabash, one hundred and thirty miles. Green River, two hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the Ohio—navigable two hundred and one miles, and two hundred yards wide at its mouth. Kentucky, five hundred and four miles—navigable one hundred and fifty miles, and as many yards wide at its mouth. Great Miami, five hundred and eighty-two miles. Scioto, seven hundred and fifty miles—navigable sixty-four miles to the Salines, where annually is made from five hundred to seven hundred thousand bushels of salt. These are the principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the beautiful Ohio. In its course of more than a thousand miles, it washes six states, and with its tributaries, has more than five thousand miles of navigable waters. Its main width is six thousand yards; with the exception of its lowest fifty miles, its average width is more than one thousand yards. The average rapidity of its current is three miles an hour. Its average descent in a mile is about six inches. It sometimes rises fifty or more feet. At low water, its surface at Cincinnati, is supposed to be one hundred and thirty feet below the level of Lake Erie, and one hundred and thirty above that of the tide water of the Atlantic Ocean. Such is the Ohio.

From "an Embassy to the Courts of Muscat and Siam," by Dr. Ruschenberger.

SKETCHES IN SIAM.

The following morning the officers were formed into a procession headed by Mr. Roberts, two of them bearing a box containing the American copy of the treaty, and marched to the river, distant about a hundred yards, preceded by our band. At the place of embarcation, a canoe eighty feet long, rowed by thirty-four oars, both ends curving upwards, awaited to receive it. A bright crimson silk canopy, embroidered in gold, overhung the centre of the canoe, with which all the ornaments of the vessel were in keeping. The rowers wore the red livery of the king.

On reaching the margin of the river, Mr. Roberts took the treaty in his hands, and, after holding it up above his head in token of respect, delivered it to a Siamese officer, the secretary of the P'hra Klang. He also held it above his head, and then, shaded by a royal chat, a large white silk umbrella, borne by a slave, passed it into the boat, where it was received upon an ornamented stand, and after covering it with a cone of gilt paper, it was placed beneath the canopy. At this moment our band ceased, and that of the Siamese began to play. The canoe shoved off, and we turned our steps homeward to the merry tune of Yankee Doodle.

Immediately after the conclusion of this curious ceremony of delivering the treaty, I set off, in company with several officers, for Sia-Yut'hia, the residence of the king, situated on an island about two miles from our mission house, and on the opposite side of the river. As we moved along we saw several toys floating on the stream, which, as we were told, were offerings to the spirits of departed friends.

On landing outside of the wall enclosing the palace and town, we were conducted to see a huge white elephant. He was dirty and wild, and, from being yet untamed, is called the mad elephant. Each of his legs was secured to a post driven into the ground, and he was attended by three or four slaves. The irides were white.

We passed a gate which was carefully closed after us, and we found ourselves in a broad street of mean houses, in Sia Yut'hia, the capital city of the magnificent kingdom of Thai. We followed our conductor, Ramon, and passed a second wall enclosing a number of buildings, by no means neat in appearance. The principal one, situated in the centre of an open area, is called the hall of justice, and resembles an old store-house. The hall of justice is a roof of tiles supported on stout columns of wood, without walls. Horizontal shutters of coarse matting are so contrived that they may be made to exclude the rays of the sun, as they are cast either on one side or the other. The floor is raised about two feet above the ground, and was covered with mats, and along its edge were ranged several brass basins of water, with a drinking cup of the same metal floating in each.

Through the enclosure in which the hall stands there are a number of mounted guns of heavy calibre, each one protected by a kind of weather house.

The day was oppressively hot, and we found the hall of justice an agreeable shelter from the sun. Here we met our friend Piadade and about a dozen Siamese. They examined us long and attentively; and some of them were so curious that they actually laid their hands on the uniforms of some of the officers.

Soon after our arrival a considerable crowd of Siamese gathered around the hall, and presently his Highness, Prince Momfanoi appeared seated *a la Turque* on a palanquin, consisting simply of a platform between two poles, shaded by a silk awning supported by four staves. As he approached, the crowd fell upon their elbows and knees. He waved his hand and nodded familiarly to us as he passed, but received the salams of the prostrate hundreds without notice. He was followed by his faithful Sap, bearing the golden tea-kettle and chunam-box, and a sword-bearer. He continued on to another enclosure; nevertheless, all that part of the crowd within the range of his prince's eye remained prostrate. I followed His Highness, and found him seated on a rude dais in company with one or two nobles, under a ruined roof of bamboo, and the wide-branches of a large tree which afforded them ample shade. He received us gaily, saying, "This is a better place to sit in than the king himself has got, because we have a fresh, cool breeze." He was in fine spirits, and invited us to sit and take tea with him, and then a cigar. As far as the eye could reach, the ground was covered with prostrate Siamese.

Very soon a discordant screech of hautboys announced the approaching procession, which was kindly got up for the gratification of those officers who were required to return on board the ship before the presentation took place. The prince laughed heartily, crying, "Go see, go see," which was readily obeyed, prompted as we were by our curiosity.

A band of a dozen in red and green uniforms, their cheeks swelled in musical effort, marched onward, closely followed by seven elephants. First came a huge black, fourteen feet high, then a large white, followed by another much smaller, and four spotted elephants of ordinary size. Beside each one walked a keeper, and several slaves, bearing silver salvers loaded with peeled sugar-cane and luscious bananas. The driver sat on the neck of each, in front of the howdah or saddlecloth, which was of gold. Broad hoops of gold embraced each lusty leg, and jeweled rings glittered on the tusks of the white elephants, and from the ears of all of them were suspended tails of beautifully white hair.

The pageant wheeled round and halted on one side of the hall of justice. The slaves set down the salvers before their respective elephants, and we were invited to admire and feed the animals, the possession of which, in the opinion of the Siamese, gives their king pre-eminence above every other monarch in the East.

The small elephant is the beauty of her race. She has a soft white skin, a beautiful chestnut-coloured eye, and a most complaisant manner of disposing of sugar-cane and bananas from the hand of the stranger. The other white elephant is a very much larger animal, but the skin is of a yellowish hue. Both are supposed to be animated by the transmigrated souls of Siamese monarchs.

The spotted elephants are all large. With the exception of the ears and shoulders, which are speckled rather than spotted, their colour is dark and uniform. The forehead of each animal painted black, the outline of which is white, and traces the form of a head-cloth.

The careful keeping and strict attention bestowed upon these elephants show how highly they are prized. The minute examination and admiration of our party gave visible satisfaction to the keepers as well as to the crouching multitude around. When we turned away, the procession was again formed and marched off in the direction it had come.

At the request of Piadade, we now followed him about a hundred yards, and passing through a gate, found ourselves in the Wat-P'hra-si-ratanat, or great temple of the king. We were bewildered and dazzled by the splendour of gilt obelisks and temples sparkling in the sun. We stood under a broad corridor, surrounding the whole area, the sides of which are certainly not less than one hundred yards long. The pavement was chunamed, and shone like polished marble. The walls were painted in numerous quaint figures, in bright colours, representing events in the history of Guatama and the magnificent kingdom of Thai. How much did these walls express had we been able to comprehend their language.

We were hurried to a great temple in the area. The walls were cunningly inlaid with gems, and the roof and cornices were richly gilt and enameled. We ascended a half dozen steps upon the floor of a magnificent portico. The door of ebony, inlaid with ivory, stood open, but a splendid screen hid the interior of the sanctuary. We entered and were not less dazzled with the view before us than we had been by that of the outside walls. The ceiling was lofty and curiously carved. A large cut-glass chandelier hung from its centre, and many Chinese paintings and lamps were suspended around the walls. A subdued light disclosed the great altar of Boudha, not far from the middle of the temple. Its whole structure is of a pyramidal form, and is about thirty feet high. Two or three wax tapers were burning at its base, and there was a rug spread before them on the floor. A large lotus plant, at least five feet high, of virgin gold, stood upon the left. Numerous small figures of the god surrounded the richly carved altar, which was surmounted by a figure of Boudha, two feet high, said to be cut out of a single emerald. This idol has two brilliants flashing light through the temple, in place of eyes, which cost in Brazil $20,000. The value of the whole god is inestimable. I doubted its genuineness, but Momfanoi assured me he was positive that it was an emerald, and not a beryl, as I suggested.

We hastened from this temple to a second, smaller in size, designated, I believe, as the Queen's Wat. In our walk to it we passed many small figures scattered through the paved area, among beds of flowers and lotus plants, representing elephants, horses, &c. The wat is white and of a very chaste architecture. Within are three figures of Boudha, the past, present, and future, in white marble, each seated behind and higher than the other. They were surrounded by diamonds and gems of all kinds, suspended in festoons, in bunches, and a variety of forms.

Between the two wats is the library of sacred books, called in the Bali language Pranodope.—It is remarkable that in most religions the priests have shut up the spirit and letter of their faith in some strange and forgotten tongue, thereby adding to its mysteries, which are always caught at by the vulgar. The exterior form of the library resembles the numerous prachadis, or obelisks, within the area of the temple. An ascent of two or three flights of stairs conducted us into a room about eighteen feet square. In the centre stood a prachadi of ebony inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl, of the exact form of the exterior edifice containing it, and occupying about one third of the area of the room, the rest of which was covered with a mat of fine silver wrought of thin bars about a quarter of an inch wide. In this beautiful casket repose the learned dogmas of the false faith of millions.

From this we strolled almost bewildered among beds of flowers, and prachadis, fifty in number, each ornamented by carving, figures of Boudha, and gilding. Aladdin's lamp never called up any thing comparable to the Wat-P'hra-si-ratanat, in gorgeous ornament or display of wealth in gold, in gems, and in art. The greatest travellers among us declared its beauties exceeded any thing they had before seen in any part of the world. The first glance was enough to enchant one of his senses. I wandered through the labyrinth, which is no doubt regular, though cunningly planned, as one in a dream. The merry brain of a poetic beggar in a state of intoxication might possibly imagine something resembling it in character; but infinite credulity, aided by the most vivid imagination, would scarcely believe in the existence of such a place, were it described in detail. I had no definite idea of the place an hour after I left it.

There is no one thing in it grand or imposing. It bears no impress of a master genius; yet there is nothing mean, or inelegant, or untasteful.—There are paintings by the best masters of the Chinese schools; there are beds of flowers; pools in stone basins, upon which float the sacred lotus; gems of all kinds and of great price; gold in abundance; carving and inlaid work of ebony, and ivory, and tortoise-shell; marble: the impression of a chaos of elegances rests upon my mind.

To have an idea of this temple it must be seen; but to comprehend its details, one should live in it a month. It must be borne in mind that the Siamese are under the belief that their happiness in the next world will be in proportion to the honours they do their god in this, and that this temple is the labour of successive monarchs, bigoted and zealous in their faith, who expended all their talents and all the nation's gold in its construction.

In our last walk round the corridor, we met a young prince of about fourteen. A rich sarong girded his loins, and the rest of his body was almost hidden under jewels; anklets and bracelets of gems surrounded his limbs, and chains of gold curiously wrought, hung round his neck in profusion. A princess of fewer years accompanied him. She wore a chased fig-leaf of gold, and stood like mother Eve, all naked, but not alone. The complexions of these two individuals were much lighter than those of the numerous male and female servants in their train.—They were the fairies of the scene. They stopped to gratify their curiosity by gazing at us, and we imitated them, and returned the compliment. We here received a message from his Magnificent Majesty, expressing his good will to us and all Americans, and a wish that we would examine and look at every thing freely and without constraint.

We took leave of the temple, fully impressed that it is well worth seeing, but not worth a voyage from Europe or the United States to see; and after a few minutes' conversation with the prince, who had been all the while sitting in the shade with his noble friend, returned to our place of sojourn. Our descriptions were cautiously received by those who did not accompany us, but they afterwards declared them to be far short of the truth. For the sake of our veracity, I hope the reader will bear this in mind.

Commodore Kennedy was taken seriously indisposed, and we learned with regret that the dreadful disease, Asiatic cholera, had appeared on board ship, and that a seaman, Daniel K. Thomas, had fallen the first victim. Under these circumstances I bade farewell to Bankok, and early in the day of the 12th of April, set off with the commodore in his gig, under a glaring sun and without a breeze.

At four o'clock, P. M. we landed at Paknam, after a sultry pull of seven hours. The governor was sulky, and seemed to think he had already seen enough of us. I charged him with insolence and delivered him a letter from the acting P'hra Klang, enjoining him, at the peril of his shoulders and head, to treat us with all the attention and hospitality in his power. He at once apologised for the reception he had given us, on the plea of indisposition, and ordered supper, which was mean in the extreme, consisting of rice, fried fish, and boiled duck eggs, all cold.

The commodore retired to his mat, overcome by the fatigues of his journey and indisposition; and I, after insisting that a better supper should be furnished, sought repose on a bamboo settee, while his excellency sat doggedly smoking his long pipe. He is subject to frequent corporeal castigation for his petty delinquencies, and receives the paltry salary of eighty ticals ($53 33 cts.) per annum; so that he literally gets "as many kicks as halfpence," though deserving many more of the former.

Before sunset a party of officers, that had left the city before us, arrived. The servants now bustled about and set a table, under the superintendence of an interpreter who professed to be well skilled "in custom of Europe gentlemen." He was an active, officious, half-cast Portuguese, in a dirty sarong, and a beggar withal.—After the table was spread, he reviewed it carefully, and to give the whole a proper polish, as well as to enhance his own qualifications in our eyes, commenced wiping out the tumblers with his naked fingers, which had been last applied to scratching his own sweaty skin. He was reprimanded for this proceeding, showed much contrition for his error, and, to retrieve himself, gathered from the floor pieces of waste paper which had enveloped tobacco or cigars, and began anew to clean the soiled glasses. In spite of disgust, we could not but laugh, at his notion of "custom of Europe gentlemen."

We had fallen very much in the estimation of the people of Paknam, and even the servants were disposed to be disrespectful. A young slave, on being directed to bring fire to light a cigar, flung the match across the floor at my feet.

With these people a positive and almost imperative manner is the most successful. If intercourse be attempted on an equal footing, they become arrogant, and consequently insolent.

At daylight next day we left Paknam, and reached the ship at ten o'clock, A. M. and the same day another party of officers left the ship for the city.

Though a second individual had died of cholera, (Wm. Waggoner, marine,) it was very satisfactory to find the epidemic had abated. Soon as it had made its appearance on board, the ship was got under way, and kept close hauled upon a wind, and, her sides being alternately offered to the breeze, was thus kept thoroughly ventilated. Though all the cases on the list wore the type of cholera, cold, shriveled surface, with blue nails, no new case occurred, nor did any one terminate fatally after the ship was under way. The disease prevailed at Chantibun epidemically, about a hundred miles from the anchorage, and sporadically at Bankok. No cases occurred on board the Enterprise.

THE BANDIT "SCHUBRI."

Hungary and Transylvania have, at various periods, been as famed for bandits as Spain or Italy; although their exploits have been but little known in western Europe. About twenty-five years ago, a formidable band spread terror over eastern Hungary and Transylvania. For a long time, every attempt to subdue them, and every plan to surprise them, failed. At length suspicion fell upon a shepherd, who came regularly from the mountains to Lobosh, to purchase wine, in quantities too great, and of a quality too good, for the ordinary consumption of that part of the country. The shepherd was seized; and threats and promises extorted from him the confession that he purchased the wine for the robbers; that their number was about one hundred, and that their retreat was of difficult access, in one of the largest caverns in Transylvania, and so strongly fortified at the entrance that they would be able to destroy all who approached it. The shepherd was both frightened and bribed to betray them. If the stratagem failed and the shepherd did not return, his wife and children who were retained by the Governor of Lobosh as hostages, were to be executed. If it succeeded, the shepherd was to have a free pardon, and a pension of a hundred florins for life. He was then ordered to proceed with the wine as usual, into which opium was infused.—The robbers got drunk, and slept upon it; the cavern was surprised, and taken, and the whole of the bandits were hung in chains on the mountain above the cavern. The chief of the bandits who are now so formidable in Hungary is called Schubri, or Sobri. Various accounts of his birth and character have been given from time to time. It was first believed that he was of noble birth; and the heroism of his character, and his daring boldness, were the general theme of conversation at all the inns, and little towns of Hungary. It was then given out that he was one of the class of wandering shepherds who have, certainly, produced more brigands than honest men. Schubri's audacious appearance, where he is at least expected, exhibits him frequently in a most daring position. He enters towns by himself; dines at *tables d'hote* and, on leaving, says to the guests, 'I am off, and you will boast of having dined with Schubri!' Not long since several noblemen dined at a table d'hote in Szarvas, a stranger entered, sat down as a traveller at the table, and amused his guests by his anecdotes and conversation, and after dinner, bowed to the company, and said 'Gentlemen, it is Schubri whose company you have had, Adieu! till we meet again." His band was at hand, and not long after, he entered the schloss of one of the nobles he had dined with, saying—'I have occasion for two hundred ducats, and must have them at once, or I will instantly make myself lord of this castle.' Not long since it was announced that the greater part of his daring band, harassed by detachments of Hungarian troops, were dispersed. This soon turned out to be a false report; a few of his band were surprised, and three or four taken; among them, were Nagy Jancsi, said to be the most bold and dexterous, and Milfait, who has been beheaded, and who has given a curious account of the chief, Schubri. It now appears that this daring brigand is only about twenty-seven years of age, and was born at Funf Kirchin, in which town his father was an extensive tanner, and his uncle a saffron manufacturer, who in that business realized a fortune.—Schubri, when a boy, was so daring, and so often engaged in plots among his fellows, that he gave perpetual uneasiness to his parents. He involved himself in bloody squabbles with the children of the nobles, and he was, consequently, sent from home, and placed in a school at Gotha. He is said to have made extraordinary progress in his studies, first at school, and afterwards in the gymnasium of that town; while he became, at the same time, in the highest degree despotic over the students, who usually submitted to him. At Gotha, he wrote ballads and composed music; and he made his companions sing them, or join in the chorus. If they sung out of tune he beat them, yet they obeyed him; and he at last excited them to an insurrection, to storm at night, by torch light, the numismatic cabinet. Pursued by the soldiers and police, he escaped by swimming the river, and burrowing under the stables of the schloss of Fridestein, and then wandered through Hanover and Holstein to Lubeck, from which he passed over to Upsala, in Sweden, by concealing himself in a vessel of that country, and not appearing until they had nearly crossed the Baltic. He was reduced to extreme distress; and from his father, who had previously sent him sufficient means, he had not heard since the beginning of 1836. He was, in consequence, obliged to leave Upsala, where he had previously determined to reform his life, and apply himself closely to study. Before his departure, however, he commenced his career as a robber. It was winter; and he sallied out of town after dark, dug in the road, then deeply covered with snow, a kind of pit, covered it over with branches, and then with snow. The road, in winter, being confined to little more than a track, the first traveller fell into the pit, and was attacked and robbed by Schubri. This he repeated for four or five nights; but being attacked in the market by the dog of a farmer whom he had robbed, he disappeared immediately from Sweden, and after landing in Germany, travelled on to Hungary, robbing as often as opportunity enabled him. On reaching Joseph-stad, in his native country, he wrote to his father, boldly avowing his robberies, which he laid entirely to the principle of necessity, and to which, he asserted, the first noble families in Europe owed their origin. He then set to work, with extraordinary management and patience, to organize a band of brigands, to whom he wished to impart a romantic, military, and even chivalrous character. Numerous young men of high or desperate spirits, and overwhelmed with debt, amidst society, soon joined Schubri. His band was also augmented by discharged non-commissioned officers, and romantic students, to an organised body of one hundred well armed and trained men. In less than seven months, either in a body or in detachments, they have committed the most daring robberies. Schubri, in all attacks is at their head. In June he had a most desperate engagement with a troop of hussars. He was wounded; but he fought his way with great bravery, and escaped with his men, surrounded at night in a farm yard near the Platten-see, by forty horsemen. His presence of mind and audacity saved him. He directed his companions to throw aside their arms and part of their clothes. He then, followed by them, ran with lighted lanterns to the outer entrance, and addressed the soldiers, as if he belonged to the farm-house, saying they had better station themselves immediately at the inner gate, to prevent the robbers escaping, as they were desperate, and should be at once surprised in the house, where they were then regaling themselves.

The stratagem succeeded, and Schubri and his men were off before the soldiers even approached the house, in which all the inmates were surprised asleep, quite unconscious of what had passed. A few days after, he robbed an estate belonging to the Archduke Charles, of every valuable article he could carry away. He is now said to have a completely organised troop of five hundred men, being reinforced by Bosnians, Pandours and others.

A comedian of Ratisbone, named Kapfen has lately joined him, and his band, altogether, consists not of starving peasants or serfs, but of men degraded by vices, that have rendered them desperate. He has established among them strict discipline; employs a treasurer, and pays his men regularly; has a surgeon to dress their wounds; and gives prizes to those who excel in carbine-shooting and gymnastic feats. He has subordinate officers and is now said to be forming a troop of cavalry. He probably dreams of becoming a mighty conqueror. Robbing the rich, and never injuring; but, when possible, to assist the poor, is the principle he promulgates. It is said that not a single murder can be traced to him, and that he once ordered one of his gang to be shot for robbing a peasant. A few days ago a positive account of his capture reached Vienna. His appearance, terrifying the country near Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, was given in another account. In fact, he is a second Rob Roy.

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

Modern improvement in Agriculture.

We shall conclude with a brief notice of some of the most prominent benefits and improvements which science has contributed to the art of agriculture. The husbandman of antiquity, as well as those of the middle ages were destitute of many advantages enjoyed by the modern cultivator. Neither the practical nor the theoretical agriculturists of those periods had any correct knowledge of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, or natural philosophy; but these sciences have given the modern husbandman the command of important agents, elements and principles, of which the ancients had no idea. The precepts of their writers were conformable to their experience; but the *rationale* of the practices they prescribed they could not, and rarely attempted to explain. Nature's most simple modes of operation were to them inexplicable, and their ignorance of causes often led to erroneous calculations with regard to effects. We are indebted to modern science for the following among other improvements, viz: 1. A correct knowledge of the nature and properties of manures, mineral, animal and vegetable; the best modes of applying them, and the particular crops for which particular sorts of manures are best suited. 2. The method of using all manures of animal and vegetable origin while fresh, before the sun, air, and rain, or other moisture, has robbed them of their most valuable properties. It was formerly the practice to place barn-yard manures in layers or masses for the purpose of rotting, and turn it over frequently with the plough or spade, till the whole had become a mere *caput mortuum,* destitute of almost all its original fertilizing substances, and deteriorated in quality almost as much as it was reduced in quantity. 3. The knowledge and means of chemically analyzing soils, by which we can ascertain their constituent parts, and thus learn what substances are wanted to increase their fertility. 4. The introduction of the root husbandry, or the raising of potatoes, turnips, mangal wurtzel, &c. extensively, by field husbandry, for feeding cattle, by which a given quantity of land may be made to produce much more nutritive matter than if it were occupied by grain or grass crops, and the health, as well as the thriving of the animals in the winter season greatly promoted. 5. Laying down lands to grass, either for pasture or mowing, with a greater variety of grasses, and with kinds adapted to a greater variety of soils; such as orchard-grass, (*Dactylis glomerata,*) for dry land, foul meadow grass, (*Agrostis stricta,*) for very wet land, herds grass or timothy, (*Pleum pratense,*) for stiff clayey soils, &c. 6. The substitution of fallow crops, (or such crops as require cultivation and stirring of the ground while the plants are growing,) in the place of naked fallows, in which the land is allowed to remain without yielding any profitable product, in order to renew its fertility. Fields may be so foul with weeds as to require a fallow, but not what is too often understood by that term in this country. "In England, when a farmer is compelled to fallow a field, he lets the weeds grow into blossom and then turns them down; in America, a fallow means a field where the produce is a crop of weeds running to seed, instead of a crop of grain. 7. The art of breeding the animals and the best vegetables, by a judicious selection of individuals to propagate from. These improvements, with others too numerous to be here specified, have rendered the agriculture of the present period very different from that of the middle ages, when it had sunk far below the degree of perfection which it had reached among the Romans.—*Encyclopædia Americana.*

IMPORTANT.

THE TEETHING OF INFANTS.—The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subjects it to manifold complaints and dangers.—Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritations of the exquisitely sensible nervous parts of the gums, which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infantile mortality, by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the parts. To effect this desirable object, Dr. L. FARIS'S celebrated SYRUP for INFANTILE TEETHING is unrivalled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS, (according to directions,) it universally produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal complaint, Convulsions. Sold at 106 Chatham st. N.Y. Sold at Dr. Evans' Office, No. 19 north Eighth st. Philada. sp 9, '37—tf

SEEDS.

ORDERS for Garden Seed, the growth of 1837, will now be received at the Seed Store of the subscriber, many kinds having already been cleaned are now in store and others under care are coming in daily, as they are perfected. The assortment consists of all the best kinds in general use, as well as others of recent introduction.

MULBERRY SEED.—A quantity of the true Italian White Mulberry Seed, carefully collected the present season from select trees.

GRASS SEED.—On hand, as usual, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds of best selections with an assortment of Bird Seeds.

GEORGE M. COATES, No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

aug 26 '37—1y*

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Moorestown, Burlington co. N. J. a large quantity of fruit trees of different kinds, now fit for transplanting. A selection has been made that will best suit the market.

N. B.—When trees are wanted for exportation they will be carefully packed in mats or boxes well secured by moss, when necessary, for which reasonable charges will be made. All orders sent by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to. JOHN PERKINS.

oct 21—3m*

ANOTHER TEST.

OF the efficacy of Dr. Faris's Soothing Syrup for Infant's Teething, from Mr. Wm. Johnson, 248 Hudson street, New York.

DEAR SIR:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful Dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to alleviate infant misery and torture.—My infant while teething experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, when we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which, as soon as applied to the gums, produced a wonderful change, and after a few applications, the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To the agents of Dr. Faris' Soothing Syrup.

The above medicine may be had at No. 19 north Eighth street, Phila. oc 9 '37—tf

PREMIUM TEETH.

A GOLD MEDAL

Was awarded to the subscriber at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York, October, 1837, for the BEST INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH. The following certificate is from the Judges appointed by the above Institute:—

We, the undersigned Judges appointed by the American Institute, having examined Mr. Stockton's latest improved Teeth, give it as our opinion that they are far superior to any heretofore offered for competition. They are calculated in the highest degree to give satisfaction to the profession. They combine not only strength, and the quality of withstanding heat, but what is very essential, extreme natural appearance. We consider Mr. Stockton as being worthy the thanks of the profession.

E. PARMLY, P. HOUSTON, M. D. J. W. CRANE, M. D.

I perfectly agree with what has been said of Mr. Stockton's Incorruptible Teeth, by the gentlemen above named. E. BAKER, Surgeon Dentist.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON—I have no hesitation in stating that the last Teeth I purchased from you, approach the nearest to nature of any that I have ever seen—uniting beauty of appearance with durability of material, and can confidently recommend them to the profession, as being a very superior article. WM. ARNOLD.

Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON—Sir—It gives me pleasure to congratulate you, as being the happy instrument of introducing to the profession an article combining the various desiderata hitherto anxiously looked for by Dentists. We can now command an article, which, for cleanliness, durability, beautiful natural appearance &c. is admirably calculated to supersede the use of natural teeth and will doubtless ensure them general use by the profession.

JNO. B. STOUT, M. D.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully concur in the above. Sam'l B. Smith, Isaac Greenwood, John Longey, Lucius Reddington—Surgeon Dentists.

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Dentist,

No. 100 Vine St. above 4th, Phila.

☞ Letters *post paid*—and all orders for Teeth, enclosing the cash—will meet prompt attention. sp 16—1y

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.

50,000 New Canton Chinese Mulberry trees.

50,000 Seedling Chinese Mulberries.

250,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

300,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings.

10,000 Brussa trees.

The wood of the Morus Multicaulis is perfectly mature, better trees and cuttings cannot be had in the U. States. All will be sold on very reasonable terms. Address the subscriber, Black Horse Post Office, Chester co. Pa.

JASON M. MAHAN.

oct 21—8t*

French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies.

At Bordentown, N. J.

THE duties of this Seminary will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches that constitute a complete and thorough education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, eminently qualified by nature, talents and experience for the important duties that devolve upon her; she is assisted by competent teachers.

The department of Modern Languages is under the care of the subscriber himself (a native of France), who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a French and Spanish Teacher, previous to his establishing this Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers both in and out of the school room, as it is confidently believed that there is no other way of acquiring fluency and readiness in the use of this beautiful language.

The household department is under the immediate supervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the youths entrusted to us, and who by her kindness and judicious management has succeeded in winning the affection and respect of both parents and pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison takes charge of Ethics and Moral Philosophy.

Music is taught both as an art and as a science. The system adopted is that of Phil. Trajetta, and instruction on the Harp, Piano, and Guitar, is given by one of his pupils.

The property occupied by this Seminary is a delightful Villa belonging to the Count de Survilliers, and situated immediately opposite that gentleman's park, wherein the pupils are taken to walk at least once a week.

Further information may be had on application, either personally or by mail, to A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

References:—

Bordentown—Rev. Edwin S. Arnold, A. M., Rev. John C. Harrison, E. Dubarry, M. D., Lucien Murat, Esq., John L. McKnight, Esq., Nath. Dayton, Esq.

Burlington—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., Rev. Samuel Aaron, Samuel R. Gummere, Esq., Hon. Garret D. Wall, Capt. John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Charles Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia—Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL.D. Hon. John Sergeant, Charles Picot, Esq., Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq., Wm. Fry, Esq., Geo. M'Clellan, MD., Professor Walter R. Johnson, Joseph P. Engles, Esq.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Reese Fry, Esq.

New Orleans—Achille Murat, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Laire, Esq.

Camden, Del.—Jonathan Jenkins, Esq.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Samuel Deveaux, P. M.

sp 16—6m

No. 57 North Eighth Street.

DR. HUETT'S MEDICAL HOUSE,

NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Schriver's Court and Eighth street.

For relief of particular diseases, without Mercury or Copaiva. The Dr. may be consulted from morning until 10 o'clock at night.

N. B.—Boarders can be boarded at the establishment if desired. ap 21—tf

Jacob Sennett,

Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory

165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. ja 11 '36—tf

Sets of Caskets at reduced prices!

AS a surplus number of copies of the Casket for nine years past remain yet on hand—they are now offered for sale IN SETS at a reduced price.

Nine vols. for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32 '33, '34, '35, '36, in numbers for	$9 50
Neatly bound in embossed muslin, at $1 20	10 80
In sheep extra gilt, at 1 50	13 50
Catechism of American Law (a valuable work)	50
Medical Flora, 2 vols. bound	1 75
Book of Nature in numbers 2 vols. 840 elegant engravings, containing many thousand figures of animals,	7 00
do. in embossed muslin	8 00
do. in handsome sheep extra,	9 00

S. C. ATKINSON, Office S. E. Post, 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

ja 14—tf

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS of Looking Glasses, No. 37 North Fifth street, back of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia. Devoted exclusively to this business—country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, and send on his bill by a merchant who will make a purchase of us of not less than $30, shall be duly paid in a glass or glasses, at manufacturers' prices and sent to him by said merchant, at our risk of breakage. sp 2—6m*

MORISON'S VERMIFUGE,

Or Compound

EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT.

THIS is one of the safest and best articles ever offered to the public, for the removal of WORMS from children. In nine cases out of ten, WORMS are found to be the sole cause of disease in children—and in no case, will the above VERMIFUGE fail in removing them, and restoring the child to perfect health.

For sale by L. Thompson, corner of 3d and Market sts and by Fred. Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.

For sale also, as above—

Morison's

INFANT CARMINATIVE,

For the cure of BOWEL COMPLAINTS, as Griping Cholic, Diarrhœa, &c. to which young children are so liable. This is a very safe and effectual remedy.

jy 1—6m*

Dr. Brandreth's Offices,

FOR the sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, wholesale and retail, are—Principal Office, No. 43 CHESNUT STREET, 1st door above Second street, PHILADELPHIA.

In consequence of the increasing demand in all parts of the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, for DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, he has found it necessary to establish an additional office at 43 Chesnut st. devoted exclusively to the sale of his extraordinary Medicine.

These Pills have now attained an unprecedented popularity; so great indeed that a number of Druggists are constantly engaged in imitating them. This circumstance should induce those who recommend their friends to use the Brandreth Pills, at the same time to be careful to impress upon their minds the necessity of avoiding Druggists, as it is in their stores the counterfeits are usually found.

Let all invalids bear in mind, that the human frame is subject to only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding its circulation brings about a derangement of the system, and unless soon removed, ultimately settles upon some particular part of the body, causing pains, swellings, ulcerations, &c. &c.; and that this impurity can be effectually removed from the body by continually purging it with the Brandreth Pills, is fully proved by the cures they have effected.

Fever and ague, dropsy, inflammations, dyspepsia, nervous affections, and all diseases of the liver, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, palsy measels, hooping cough, scrofula, king's evil, and all cutaneous diseases, fits, mental derangement, etc. in short every disease incident to the human frame, as there never has yet been an instance of these Pills not giving relief except where nature has been entirely exhausted. Provided this is not the case, however old and obstinate it may be, perseverance and a strict adherence to the directions, will be certain to ensure a cure. The increasing sale in all parts of the United States, fully demonstrates the virtue and efficacy of the Brandreth Pills.

No danger can possibly arise from the use of them.—The testimony of thousands of persons who have been cured with the medicine satisfactorily prove this.

Remember, no Drug Store has the genuine Brandreth Pills for sale. mar 18 '37—tf

TO INVALIDS!!

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the public as decidedly superior to any combination of medicine ever offered to the American people. The proprietor of these Pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine, on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure or even beneficial in every complaint, for that would be absurd and ridiculous in the extreme, but he does most firmly believe, that in all diseases, where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched and Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources so respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Wherever these Pills have been once introduced into a family, they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

It is a truth that almost every person who has ever used Peters's Vegetable Pills, recommend them to their friends, and it is from this circumstance alone that they have gained such an unrivalled reputation.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

The attention of invalids is invited to the following letters of distinguished Physicians, which are selected from among several hundred others of a similar import, now in possession of the Proprietor, and may be seen by calling on any of the Agents for the sale of these Pills.

Clarksville, Mecklinburg co. Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my gratification at the success which has attended the administration of your valuable Pills in this section of country. It is a common fault with those who compound and vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but from what I have seen of the effects of your Pills, I do not think they have as yet received unmerited praise. Six months ago they were almost entirely unknown in this part of Virginia; they are now the most popular Pills we have. In dyspepsia and sick headache, derangement of the biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt or efficacious.

Their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and most purgative for weakly individuals, and may be given at all times without any of those injurious consequences that frequently result from the long continued use of calomel or blue pill.

On the whole, I consider them a valuable discovery.

Very Respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

Dr. Jos. P. Peters.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever and obstinate Constipation of the Bowels; also in Enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and many other diseases, and in all cases found them to give relief. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Dr. J. P. Peters.

Mecklinberg co. Va. Feb. 7th, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters's Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick headache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the Liver.

They are safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used. GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These invaluable Pills are for sale, wholesale and retail, at New York prices, by John R. Rowand, No. 249 Market st.; Caleb E. Pleasants, N. W. corner of Market and Third sts.; Isaac Thomson, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts.; J. Penrose Collins, No. 321 Market st. above Eighth; E. A. Hoskins, Girard Row, No. 376 Market st.; F. Klett, N. E. corner of Second and Callowhill sts.; Jones & Hutchinson, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts.; and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States. ap 8 '37—1y

A Certain Cure for the

AGUE AND FEVER.

VARIOUS and many are the discoveries now made to cure general diseases, and I can with safety assert that in no age has the list of remedies been so well supplied as in the present, nor were they so efficacious. Recur back fifty years, and contemplate the state of things in that age. Then view with a retrospective glance the improvements and new discoveries of the present—and mark the contrast—every year since has been productive of some discovery, which has been of signal benefit to the world, in almost every point to which they have tended, and the enlightened community will now admit that art and science are advancing to perfection more and more every day.

In introducing this medicine to public notice, I would remark, that it is not for self interest alone which actuates me to send it out, but a sense of duty to my fellow man, and an eye single to the public good, prompts me to an effort to present to one individual who is labouring under that distressing disease called Ague and Fever, a remedy which will at once relieve to entire satisfaction. I am well convinced of the great benefit which will be derived from its use by the suffering part of the community, and under this conviction, I hesitate not to send it abroad. This medicine has been given in many hundred cases, to the entire relief of them all, and has never been known to be ineffectual in one single instance. They are perfectly harmless, and contain nothing that will in the least degree derange or disorganise the stomach, but on the contrary, they promote a healthy action between the stomach, liver and the other important functions of the system, and restore each organ to perfect harmony—the result will be vigor and health, and the cheeks which were a pale and sallow hue, will again be adorned with that beautiful crimson glow, which is the production of good health, and which is an ornament surpassed by every few indeed. They will break and cure the most obstinate fever, and more particularly the ague and fever—they are greatly beneficial to persons who are disposed to be feverish in any degree. The public will plainly see that I do not pretend to recommend this medicine for every disease to which the human race is subject, but would recommend it for the fever and its consequences. And I do contend, that whenever fever exhibits itself, if subdued in time, will ward off in almost every instance a serious and fatal attack. I would not for a moment think of letting this medicine circulate the country, if I was not convinced by hundreds of cases, and some of them of the most obstinate kind, and of years' standing that they are perfectly infallible. I do not design to delude the people by flattering words, far from it, but I endeavor to state simple facts. These pills never fail, in any instance, let the character of the case be as it may, if the directions are strictly followed.

☞ The pills are prepared only by

THOMAS J. NEAVITT, Sole Proprietor,

Apothecary and Druggist, Centreville, Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he keeps constantly on hand a full supply for wholesale and retail, price 50 cents per box.—They may be had at the proprietor's and at W. E. & J. Bartlett's, in Baltimore, Md. also at George W. Carpenter's, Philada. by order or otherwise.

P. S.—Persons who use these pills and find after following the given directions, that a cure is not performed shall have their money returned. oct 7 '37—1y

Notice to Tailors.

A newly invented System for measuring shapes as well as sizes.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has invented a machine for measuring the shapes, as well as the sizes of men, preparatory to cutting their garments, and a system for the same to which he most respectfully calls the attention of tailors.

Having applied to the study of the science for the discovery of a system, wherein to avoid the uncertainty, which it is well known exists in all division systems; he has found it necessary, as the forms of men are as various as their countenances, that the shape must be measured as well as the size, for the purpose of which a machine is indispensable, and with which a person of the most deformed shape can be as easily fitted as one of just proportions. The different points being given by the machine, the measure taken from each one to the other and thereby giving every part of the garment the exact quantity of cloth necessary for making a perfect fit. Having used it himself with the most entire satisfaction he feels confident that the principle upon which it is founded, and the method in which they are carried out needs only to be known to insure its general use.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN

Ellis & Allen, Merchant Tailors, No. 16 South Eighth street, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with punctuality and despatch and warrant to give satisfaction. They would invite all persons who have never yet been fitted to give them a trial, being fully convinced of the infallibility of the newly invented measuring system.

N. B. The machines will be made under the direction of one of the firm, at their factory, fourth story of No. 13 North Sixth street. Having obtained a patent in the above mentioned machine, rights will be held for sale, apply as above. jy 22—6m

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

IN SETS.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia—

A set 30 elegant engravings of Annuals, on steel,	$1 00
Elegant quarto engravings of Conchology, Zoophites, &c. embracing nearly all the different species, 33 plates in a set,	1 00
Sets of engravings of Fishes, comprising nearly the whole circle of Animated Nature of that description, 35 plates in the set.	1 00
Each of these plates contain a number of Figures, beautifully engraved. They would be useful in Seminaries of learning, shewing the varieties of the class, as well as interesting to the amateur and man of science.	
Sets of fine Wood Engravings of architecture and picturesque scenery, 100 in the set,	1 00
The Classical Drawing Book, containing 29 quarto engravings,	1 00
Fine Portraits, of distinguished persons, 16 in a set,	1 00

Containing the following—

Washington,	Lafayette,	Bolivar,
Dr. Franklin,	John Hancock,	Jefferson,
J. Adams,	J. Q. Adams,	Calhoun,
Monroe,	John Jay,	W. Penn,
M. Van Buren,	Napoleon,	Rittenhouse,
Dr. Chapman,	Caspar Wistar,	Ali Bey,
Dr. B. Rush,	Rev. J. N. Maffit,	Byron.

sp 2—tf

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 32 NORTH STREET, below Sixth street.

Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth street.)

ap 9 '36—tf

Dr. Mead's

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR STOMACH PILLS.

THE only medicine ever yet offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure can be obtained from all those chronic states of derangement of the digestive organs, constituting that complicated disease termed dyspepsia.

The symptoms characterizing dyspepsia, or indigestion, are a long train of those disagreeable sensations commonly called nervous complaints; such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, as what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of spirits, palpitations of the heart, vertigo, or giddiness, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients: with some being felt only in part, while others have even additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the hands and breast, flatulence or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or a wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs.

N. B. The public are requested to observe that the Directions accompanying the Box, will be signed by Geo. Smith.

Sold in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott, and by E. & C. Yarnall; in New York by O. Hull, (wholesale agent,) in Baltimore by Messrs. Keeners, and by most of the Druggists, throughout the United States. nov 11—6m

Rand's Writing Academy,

No. 106 South 9th st. near Walnut, where all his Publications may be had.

feb 25 '37—1y

Philadelphia Suspender & Stock MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 South Fourth street, below Market St.

A. L. VANHORN & SON, respectfully inform the Western and Southern Merchants, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS and STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS.—Manufactured of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.

STOCKS.—Made in the most fashionable styles, on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, Velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO—SILK AND BRISTLE STOCKS.—A light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of them on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns; they are far superior to any thing ever made used for that purpose.

Also—Manufacture and have constantly on hand an assortment of Bosom Belts, cravat stiffeners, vest springs, shoulder braces, garter and boot straps and garters.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, and ready made LINEN, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, constantly on hand.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. [illegible]

Cough, Consumption, Asthma

SPITTING OF BLOOD, &C.

WE have been informed from good authority, that Dr. JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT is daily making very important cures in the above diseases, but we will at present only call the attention of our readers to the case of the Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, well known in this city as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist denomination, says "he has been for many years afflicted with Bleeding from the Chest, Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, &c. and that few medicines afforded him even temporary relief," when about the middle of May, a friend recommended to him the Indian Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from the taking of which he experienced considerable alleviation in his cough, and says, "the effects produced is the most comfortable, the change in his cough and feelings is very great, for which he desires to express great thankfulness." To those who have been acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Rusling's illness, it will not be necessary to give any explanation. For three years before commencing the use of this medicine, he had been unable to attend to his ministerial duties and had the best medical advice the faculty of Philadelphia could afford, but without the least benefit, and immediately previous to commencing the using of the Indian Expectorant, he had been confined to his room for about five months, but has now so far recovered from the use of this medicine as to resume his ministerial duties, and has been preaching for several months. Mr. Rusling's residence is No. 197 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Prepared and sold by Dr. D. JAYNE, Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third street; also by J. Patterson, No. 335 North Third street; John Robinson, North East corner of 13th and Montgomery streets; Mrs. E. Morelander, opposite No. 5 Ford's Alley, Southwark; Hackett's Drug Store, No. 29 Lombard street, one door above Second street; Mrs. M. Hall, No. 192 North Second street; T. S. Truman, Manayunk, Pa.; Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.; Oakley, Reading, and Messrs. Camp, Easton, Pa. sp 30—eow6t

The Highest Rate of Interest.

Six per cent. per annum, paid Quarterly.

Or Compound Interest, carried to the credit of the Depositor every three months, at the

MANUAL LABOR BANK

AND

Six Per Cent. Saving Fund,

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SECOND AND RACE STREETS.

Instituted February 2d, 1836.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Secured in Trust by Judgment confessed on Real Estate, and publicly recorded, accordingly to the following

CERTIFICATE.

On the 11th day of May, 1836, a Bond and Judgment, commencing from the 2nd February last, was filed in the District Court, for Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, as security for all the responsibilities of Banking and Saving Fund Deposits, incurred by Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, of the city of Philadelphia.

Copy from the Endorsement on the Bond.

"Entered in the Office of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and Warrant of Attorney filed May 11, 1836. Pro. Prothonotary.

(Signed) M. COATS.

JACOB RIDGWAY, Esq. Trustee and Bond Holder.

THE MANUAL LABOUR BANK AND SAVING FUND, has been established by the Proprietor, in order to afford a Safe Depository for the Savings of Labor and the surplus of income, under an ample security of Real estate, at the full rate of legal interest—a security which he believes no other institution possesses—and a rate of interest which he is certain is not paid by any other. His motive for this, is to give to the meritorious working man the full legal interest, which he ought always to obtain for his savings; and the individual responsibility of the proprietor, affords a guarantee, that he will accept no more on deposit than his interest calls for, on the single principle of his liability; and which so effectually guards and protects the common safety of all the depositors by restricting the amount to be reserved, to the security pledged, of $500,000 dollars.

Deposites received every day until 9 o'clock, P. M.

Pamphlets containing terms and exposition of this establishment to be had gratis at the Banking House.

T. W. DYOTT, Banker.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier. jy 8 '37—eowly

Paper Machines.

NELSON GAVIT, respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a shop in No. 1 Lodge street, near the Exchange, north side of the Pennsylvania Bank, between Chesnut and Walnut streets where he intends manufacturing the following articles, viz. Foundrinier Machines, of all descriptions, made to order—Drying Machines, from 1 to 5 cylinders, made of iron, or copper; wood and iron press rolls cylinder machines; paper cutting presses, rag cutters, [illegible] felt stretching rollers, pulp dresser plates, [illegible] the very best manner. Cylinders recovered at a short notice, flight bars and plates, extra knives kept constantly on hand. Natural seal presses, [illegible] presses, hand rollers, and moulds; distributing rollers in [illegible] Book-binder's Shears, &c.

N. Gavit respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and flatters himself, from his long experience in the well known Phelps & Stapford, Windham, Conn. in the above business, and the variety of late improvements, to merit the same.

N. B. Every kind of mill wright work, castings, and spindles, iron and wood turning, black smithing, all kinds of jobbing in the above business, done with promptness and fidelity. jan 14 '37—tf

To the Afflicted,

Particularly those afflicted with a secret disease of a peculiar character.

DOCTOR HUET, known throughout the world for the remarkable cures he has performed, new gives his consultations privately, at his residence, No. 56 Arch street, above Eighth, south side, where every convenience is afforded for the purpose, and patients are cured very speedily, in a few days, and many certificates can be seen, and reference can be had from his patients at all times. The wife will attend on the ladies. [illegible]

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN'S India Rubber Boots, do. extra lined, gauge over Shoes, Ladies' lined and furred India Rubber Shoes—ladies' misses', and children's over shoes of superior quality. Also a good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of various qualities.

Also, 400 sheets of thin India Rubber. These sheets are very light and pliable, and are highly recommended in all cases of Rheumatism—India Rubber Cloths—India Rubber Soles for ladies' shoes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. HUFFD.

jan 14 '38— No. 11 North Seventh street.

Published every Saturday,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 Carter's Alley,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.

$2 00, if paid in advance.

$3 00, if not paid during the year.

$2 00, for six months.

Payable in Philadelphia without discount or charges.

☞ *The above terms must literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.*

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